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## "MIDDLE OF THE ROAD" POLICY OF MR. HUGHES IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS

### Candidate Asserts the Right Of All Citizens of America To Indulge In Discussion

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 2.—Charles E. Hughes told audiences in central New York today, the last day but one of his campaign tour, that he had no apologies to make for his attack upon the administration with reference to the maintenance of American rights and that he proposed, if elected, to make the American flag the symbol not only of courtesy and justice, but of firmness and consistency in maintaining "our known rights on land and sea."

The nominee assailed the administration for its alleged failure to aid in the development of American trade abroad by upholding American rights, characterized as "unwarranted" suggestions that a vote for him meant a vote for war and declared that in American relations with foreign nations he was opposed to a "middle of the road" policy.

At Batavia, the first stop of the day, Mr. Hughes asserted that he had entire confidence in the result of the elections in Indiana and Ohio. In his speech here tonight, the nominee defined political leaders. The meeting here was presided over by Wm. Barnes, former republican state chairman.

Mr. Hughes spoke at Onondaga, Amsterdam, Schenectady and Troy on his way here. The addresses at Onondaga and Amsterdam were five minute talks, in which the nominee reiterated briefly his attitude toward the chief issues of the day. The speech at Schenectady was before an audience that had waited for arrival for more than an hour. Many persons were turned away from this meeting unable to gain entrance to the hall.

"Our opponents do not seem to like the idea of criticism with respect to international policy," Mr. Hughes said in his Schenectady speech. "But I beg to remind them that an American president is elected for a term of four years and under our institutions, at the conclusion of that term, the American people express their opinion."

"When a matter is so important as the maintenance of American rights it is highly necessary that an American opinion should be expressed and I have no apology to make in standing before you and in saying that if I am elected president, I propose that the American flag shall not be only a symbol of courtesy, a symbol of justice—but it shall be the symbol of firmness and consistency in maintaining our known rights on land and on sea throughout the world."

"That is not a policy that leads to war. There never has been a time easier in our history when it was easier to keep the American nation out of war than during the past few years. I have every nation engaged in the great strife abroad desired our friendship, and would not by reason of any assertion of our just rights, forfeit that friendship. I desire to see American enterprises advance throughout the world. I want to see in the coming days of keen commercial rivalry, representatives of American industry carrying their talents to the service of the world in foreign lands. It is idle, however, to expect success in that direction if we do not have full protection of those who represent our interest in any one suppose that we can prosper in the extension of American trade throughout the world if our flag is only an invitation to come home. Men who are described as having the best genius in the world and as doing a duty to humanity should not be in danger, after election, of being called sons of peace of a gentleman."

## "THE PEACE OF A GENTLEMAN" BUT A SCARED GENTLEMAN

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 2.—Charles E. Hughes, speaking here tonight declared his belief that he would win the electoral votes of Ohio, Indiana and New York, and asserting that he was "looking forward to the responsibilities of administration," outlined with regard to the "essential conditions of national leadership."

Mr. Hughes addressed an audience that had waited nearly three hours to hear him. "The executive is the guardian of the national law," Mr. Hughes declared. "He has his own judgment almost exclusively as his guide, and he is not supposed to exercise that judgment except in conformity to the well established principles of the international law."

"It is not a whimsey he should consider—it is not a loose generalization collected service to humanity that should engage his attention. It is his duty to adopt and follow correct principles of international action recognized by the nations of the world and thus maintain the respect to which we are entitled and giving us an opportunity to have a growing interest through that esteem by which indeed we can maintain our rights and in the end truly serve humanity." Mr. Hughes replied to a statement in a recent speech of President Wilson as follows: "It is not that we should be tranquil. It is not that we should be content with any arrogant assertion of power. It is not that we should engage in bluster. I like the phrase, 'the peace of a gentleman,' but it is the peace of a gentleman setting his rights, quietly and calmly, afraid alert in his self respect and ready to maintain them. That is the

### FIRST DUTY OF GOVERNMENT

TOLEDO, Nov. 2.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, in a speech here today, told one of the largest crowds that ever gathered in a Toledo public hall that he came here to "give the reasons for the faith that is in him." He asked support of Charles E. Hughes for president and aid in making the congress and senate of the United States such as will back him up.

"I am here in no partisan sense," declared the speaker. "I am appealing to a good citizen to save the country from ruin."

"I believe in certain reforms," he said, "but before we can work reforms within the nation we have got to be sure that we have got a nation."

"There is another principle that we cannot too jealously guard and that is that we see to it that our public servants mean what they say and keep their promises after election."

"We must protect ourselves from men who say one thing at one time and another thing at another time, and do none of the things none of the time."

"President Wilson has an exampled switching facilities. The first duty of any government is to protect the lives of its people. Mr. Wilson has said that he is too proud to fight. I saw the other day by a Wilson paper that he said there were circumstances under which he might fight and the things he is willing to fight for."

"Mr. Wilson says he is going to do some fine things in the future. Do it now, Mr. Wilson or keep still."

## COL. ROOSEVELT ATTACKS BAKER IN HOME TOWN

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 2.—Attacking President Wilson's attitude toward Mexico and scoring the president's recent Buffalo address, Theodore Roosevelt tonight addressed a large throng of citizens in the city hall. He also addressed an overflow meeting speaking from the city hall steps to a crowd which jammed East Sixth street.

Roosevelt arrived here at 7:30 o'clock and was escorted to the armory by a large torchlight parade. The armory was crowded with spectators who cheered the former president. At the armory, he was given an ovation.

Former Senator Theodore E. Burton, Mayor Henry Davis preceded Roosevelt on the program. Roosevelt referred scathingly to the alleged remarks of Secretary of War Baker concerning the soldiers in Washington's army, and told the big audience he was glad to present his plea for support for Charles E. Hughes. In referring to President Wilson's Buffalo address and the democratic administration's attitude toward Mexico he said:

"I want to register my protest against Mr. Wilson's mess, the militia and the diplomatic service for partisan advantage. If the president says we are in ignorance of our foreign relations, he is bound to enlighten us. If he doesn't tell us now, there must be some reason for it."

"He says: 'We are not afraid to fight for something as big as an American ideal.' What does that mean? Does it mean he wouldn't fight for a murdered baby? There were 152 babies on board the Lusitania. Is there anything bigger in American ideals? He sent Boyd and Adams into Mexico, killed them. He wouldn't back them up."

"What does Mr. Wilson mean by being bigger than American ideals? What can be bigger than protecting men and women born under the American flag or naturalized under it?"

## CUBAN PRESIDENT PROCLAIMED

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] HAVANA, Nov. 2.—The re-election of President Mario G. Menocal, the conservative candidate, at yesterday's election was claimed by the secretary of the Interior Aurelio Hevia tonight.

The promises of Pinar del Rio, Matanzas, Santa Clara and Oriente have been carried by the conservatives. Secretary Hevia asserted giving President Menocal 56 electoral votes out of a total of 122.

The Liberal party leaders, however, continued to claim the election of Dr. Alfredo Zayas, former vice-president, by a large majority.

And stripes covered the speaker's table, floated from ceiling and strings between posts and a huge flag was pinned in the center of a stage drop curtain. Flag draped motor cars met the speaker at the station. The crowd was large.

Ira Landrith, the vice presidential aspirant, insisted at Altoona and other points that federal liquor licenses no longer are warranted even to meet the emergency for which they were created. The government "went into the saloon business" for the sole purpose of paying the civil war debt, he said, and that is paid.

## No Prepaidness Until The Nation Is Dry Says Hanly

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Nov. 2.—Thorough preparedness for war will come in the United States only when the nation is dry, J. Frank Hanly, the prohibition candidate for president, declared today in Washington, Pennsylvania, a city forty years without liquor, just before crossing the Ohio line for a night meeting here.

As proof of this statement, he declared that 65 per cent of rejected applicants to the army can trace their disabilities either directly or indirectly to liquor.

The city hall auditorium was fittingly draped for a preparedness speech. Stars

## HE GAVE US PROSPERITY. THE HEADACHE WILL COME LATER

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—Chicago Daily Tribune.

## Deutschland No Mail Boat For The United States

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 2.—When the German undersea freighter Deutschland approached New London harbor about midnight Tuesday, the United States government dredge Atlantic narrowly escaped running her down, it was learned tonight.

According to the Atlantic's skipper, the near-accident was due to a mistake in reading the code signal lights. The dredge, which was off Eastern Point, made out the lights of the submersible, which was coming nearly head-on. The Atlantic kept its course, expecting the Deutschland to steer outside; when she did not, the Atlantic swerved to one side and slowed her engines down, passing the Deutschland with about one hundred yards to spare.

The manifest of the Deutschland's cargo was filed at the custom house here late today and it will not be made public for some time, officials of the Eastern Forwarding company said. Loading began this afternoon, 100 selected negro stevedores wheeling over hundreds of small boxes and piling them in the warehouse on the wharf. Eight of the freight handlers came here from Baltimore where they helped discharge the boat's cargo after her maiden trip. The boxes were of various sizes, the smallest being a cubic foot and the largest eight and ten cubic feet. The cargo proper, exclusive of the precious stones, is said to be worth one and one-half million dollars.

Shipped to commercial houses in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. The remainder of the freight will be stored here temporarily.

Mr. George Ahrens, an attaché of the German embassy at Washington, spent considerable time with Captain Koenig on the Deutschland today and received from him a full and complete report. He was questioned as to whether the Deutschland would carry mail back to Germany he said:

"Why should she carry United States mail over? If the United States can get mail to Germany it is time to get mail back to Germany."

Officials of the forwarding company said it was unlikely that any mail would be sent by the submarine except official communications. It was also said that the Deutschland would not carry any medical supplies to Germany.

Commander David Boyd and Commander Yates Stirling of the United States submarine base here, inspected the Deutschland today and said they were satisfied that she was a commercial ship.

An official of the Eastern Forwarding company ridiculed the suggestion that the Deutschland will act as a "mother ship" to furnish supplies to German armed submarines. He stated the Deutschland was built solely for commercial uses.

Concerning reports that numerous German submarines had been caught in nets or sunk, the officials declared that since the outbreak of the war Germany has lost only twenty submarines, including the Bremen.

ALL'S QUIET ON THE BATTLE FRONT [Republican A. P. Leased Wire] LONDON, Nov. 2.—The bulletin issued tonight from British headquarters in France, reported that the enemy shelled our front in the Hebuterne and Arras regions. Our artillery was active south of Arras and north of Ypres.

A number of enemy batteries were bombed yesterday by our aircraft; one hostile machine was driven down damaged. One of our machines is missing.

## WOMEN WELL RECEIVED

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2.—The Hughes women's campaign special was here for several hours today and the speakers addressed a large gathering on the courthouse lawn. Governor Charles B. Miller presided at the meeting and introduced the speakers. The speakers were well received.

Net Result Of Conference Not Pleasing To Mexicans [Republican A. P. Leased Wire] ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Nov. 2.—The net result of the nine weeks of conference of the Mexican-American joint commission which adjourned today after the election until November 15, is that the Mexican commissioners have learned that any agreement by the commission must cover not only the policing of the frontier, but Mexican internal affairs, it was learned today. The American commissioners

## PRES'T WILSON ENDS CAMPAIGN IN METROPOLIS

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire]

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—With two great rallies here tonight President Wilson closed his campaign for re-election except for a speech he will deliver to New Jersey friends and neighbors at Shadow Lawn Saturday afternoon. From the time he arrived in the city this morning he was greeted by cheering crowds wherever he appeared.

In four speeches here, three tonight and one at a business men's luncheon this afternoon, he reiterated his conception of the great issues which confront the United States. He appealed for principles of progress which would help the "obscure" men and women of the land, arranged the "Wall Street" interests, which he said, seek to dominate and pleaded for equal rights for all men.

The president's coming here, the democrats their first opportunity of the campaign in this city for old fashioned political enthusiasm on a big scale. Torchlights and red fire blazed in Fifth Avenue as the host of Tammany Hall headed by Charles F. Murphy, advanced upon Madison Square Garden, which was besieged by a tremendous crowd before their arrival.

Two hours and a half before Mr. Wilson was due to arrive at the historic garden, police reserves were striving vainly to hold back a surging throng striving for places of vantage which would make entrance easy after the doors were thrown open. Holders of reserve seat tickets strove vainly to reach the entrances.

The seating capacity of the garden had been increased, but it seemed that after the doors were closed and the last inch of room reached, the sign of the throng outside had not been perceptibly diminished. In the crush about the doors many women fainted.

Similar scenes were enacted at Cooper Union. At all meetings special provision had been made for young men not of voting age who had marched in the parade with delegations from Tammany and other democratic organizations. Augustus Thomas presided at the Madison Square Garden meeting. The first speaker was Samuel Seabury, candidate for governor of New York. He was followed by Wm. F. McComb, candidate for United States Senator, and former Governor Martin H. Glynn. All of them commended the policies of President Wilson, who had "brought peace and prosperity."

The Mexican members of the Mexican-American joint commission, accompanied by a large group, occupied seats on the platform.

When Mr. Wilson was roared as he appeared on the platform, the crowd rose and cheered steadily for thirty minutes. Small American flags fluttered from thousands of waving hands. In the intervals when the din slackened, patriotic airs were sung.

"It would be impossible to say anything worthy of the welcome you have given me," began the president. "I realize that we stand at one of the most serious turning points in the history of the United States and the world."

"This campaign has disclosed some line of division in the United States. Here and there it has shown men aligned against each other. This will be ominous for the future unless it is checked."

A hand outside playing "The Red, White and Blue," interrupted the president. "I cannot quote you 'The Red, White and Blue,'" he said patently.

Some one in the crowd shouted: "We trust you, Mr. Wilson," and the cheering started afresh.

The president said the campaign in 1912 represented a fight against privilege and the same was true now. "I want you to remember that the United States has appeared in this country. It is between those who employ labor and those who perform labor. Nothing could be more dangerous. We must see that justice is done to working people. This is not a matter of mere sentiment, but a matter of human right."

There is also another division. Some men have grown so unscrupulous that they have sought to discredit their own government in order to gain a partisan advantage. Some

## CARLSTROM FLIES OVERLAND FOR LONGEST DISTANCE IN HISTORY

[Republican A. P. Leased Wire] NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Victor Carlstrom, flying in the New York Times mail-carrying airplane, failed today in his attempt to fly from Chicago to New York without a stop but broke the American cross-country non-stop record when he flew from Chicago to Erie, Pa., a distance of 430 miles in 257 minutes. Carlstrom also broke the speed record for distance flying, his average time being about 112 miles an hour.

A defective joint in the engine's feed connection forced the aviator to descend at Erie for repairs and a fresh supply. After resuming flight, he found it impossible to reach New York before night and came down at Hammondport, thus adding 155 miles to his day's flight, making a total of about 585 miles. He expects to complete his journey tomorrow morning.

Carlstrom started from Chicago at 7:08 a. m. eastern time. Three observers stationed along the route, one after another in rapid succession, reported him over Blue Island and Harvey, Ill., and Hammond, Ind. Fourteen minutes after he started he passed a Gary, Ind. Sweeping over Hobart, Chesler, Laporte, North Liberty, Millersburg, Ind., and Wauseon, Ohio. He reached Matinee, Ohio, 35 minutes ahead of his schedule. After passing Oak Harbor, Ohio, Carlstrom drove for the shore of Lake Erie, passing south to Fort Clinton. He skirted Sandusky to the north and then passed over Huron. He flew over Vermilion at 10 a. m. eastern time, and Lorain ten minutes later. Then came Geneva, the last place in Ohio to witness the flight.

Once across the Pennsylvania line, he passed over North Glard and then swept on to Erie. He got away from there at 2:30 p. m. after landing at 11:28 a. m. He was sighted over Bath, N. Y., at 4:47 and descended at Hammondport at 4:24. He expects to resume his trip to New York at 6 a. m. tomorrow and complete the flight three hours later.